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flow of water was greater than on the two previous occasions, although the river's height at Shu-yang was not as great as before. This was because, after the second flood, the work gangs widened the channel near the west suburb of Shu-yang.

On this occasion, when the flood-prevention office at Huai-yin learned by telegram from Hsin-an-chen that another flood was on its way, they immediately telephoned to the flood-prevention officials at all the principal points along the river to have their men on watch day and night and ready to deal with any emergency. The men remained on guard until 8 August, but fortunately no weak places appeared.

I HO STANDS FIFTH TEST -- Yang-chou, Su-pei Jih-pao, 25 Aug 50

Yang-chou -- The new channel of the I Ho has stood up successfully against the fifth test of flood waters. The I Ho again began to approach flood stage on 18 August 1950, and on 20 August it reached a flow of 2,551 cubic meters per second at Shu-yang. At that time, the water level was 9.64 meters. The river conservancy men say this was the highest mark reached since the new channel was constructed. Although leaks and overflows were discovered at a number of places some of which were due to wave action caused by strong winds, alert emergency action by the conservancy men and the farmers along the river banks prevented them from developing into serious proportions.

UNDERTAKE SOLUTION OF HUAI HO PROBLEM -- Hong Kong, Ta King Pao, 26 Oct 50

The Government Administration Council has announced its decision to seek a fundamental solution of the problem of the Huai Ho and thus put an end to the recurring calamities from which the people of that area have suffered for centuries.

The government leaders look upon the undertaking of this difficult project as an indication of the prevalence of peaceful conditions within the country and of the concern of the government for peace and for the social and economic welfare of the people, in marked contrast to the warlike preparations of the Western imperialistic nations. The plans include the provision of storage basins for flood waters, as well as of improved and enlarged drainage channels, by means of which the effects of droughts also may be alleviated.

SOUTH CHINA SENDS ENGINEERS TO HUAI HO PROJECT -- Hong Kong, Ta Kung Pao, 26 Oct 50

Canton, 25 October -- In view of the decision of the Government Administration Council to undertake a radical regulation of the Huai Ho, the Chu Chiang (Pearl River) Conservancy Commission, in response to Mao Tse-tung's appeal, is about to dispatch two teams of more than 50 men to cooperate in surveying the Huai Ho project. They are carrying a complete outfit of instruments and supplies. The engineers in charge of these teams are Chung Po-wen (1) [numbers refer to appended characters], Huang Feng-lu (2), and Chang Shih-chao (3).

WORK TO START ON YELLOW RIVER STORAGE BASINS -- Hankow, Ch'ang-chiang Jih-pao, 29 Jul 50

Kai-feng, 24 July (Hsin-hua) -- On 14 July 1950, a 2-week inspection trip was completed by a party of over 50 officials and engineers headed by Fu Tso-i (4) and Chang Han-ying (5) Minister and Vice-minister, respectively, of the Ministry of Water Conservancy. The party also included Chao Ming-fu (6) deputy chief of the Yellow River Conservancy Commission, and hydraulic and geological specialists of territory north of the Yellow River, east of T'ung-kuan, and west of the Peiping-Hankow Railway.

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Special attention was directed to the proposed sites of five flood-water storage basins between T'ung-kuan and Meng-ching and the canals and embankments to be constructed in connection with them. Particular attention was given to location and construction of the canal for the Chi-wei project to "relieve or confer benefits" upon the territory of that portion of low-lying land on the north side of the Yellow River, mainly west of the Peiping-Hankow Railway which constituted a large part of the territory of the Wei kingdom (BC 1022-241) in eastern Honan and southern Hopeh, or what is now P'ingyuan province.

This will involve the construction of locks in the dikes on the north bank of the Yellow River, west of the Peiping-Hankow Railway, through which water may be drawn off into the storage basin or basins, thus minimizing the danger or severity of downstream floods, permitting its silt to be deposited, and from where it may subsequently be used for the irrigation of contiguous areas. Work on this project is to begin at once, and should be completed during 1951.

GUARD HUANG HO DIKES CONTINUOUSLY -- Hong Kong, Ta Kung Pao, 26 Oct 50

K'ai-feng, 25 October (Hsin-hua) -- With the level of the water in the Huang Ho continuing to rise, flood-prevention workmen and the farmers of villages near the river are guarding the dikes day and night to strengthen any weak spots that may appear.

On 21 October 1950, at Shen-chou, the flow was 5,400 cubic meters per second. On 23 October, the flow at Kao-ts'un in Tungming hsien was 7,150 cubic meters per second. On 24 October, the flood crest reached a level 60 centimeters above the top of the dikes in the Kuang-wu, Cheng, Liang-shan, and seven other hsien along the Huang Ho. These dikes are showing signs of collapse. The flood-prevention forces in the affected provinces are mobilizing all their strength to protect the dikes from ruin.

HAI-HO CONSERVANCY REBUILDS DREDGER -- Tientsin Jih-pao, 1 Aug 50

Tientsin -- About the middle of July 1950, the ship-repair plant of the Hai-ho Conservancy completed the conversion of the suction dredger, SS Yun-yen, into an excavating-type dredger. Tests have been made and the rebuilt dredger is found to work successfully.

CHARACTERS

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|--------|--------|
| 1. 鍾伯文 | 4. 傅作義 |
| 2. 黃豐錄 | 5. 張含英 |
| 3. 張士釗 | 6. 趙明甫 |

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